FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SANGUINETTI OPENS GATT CONFERENCE IN ARGENTINA

PY160108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 15 Sep (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Jose Maria Sanguinetti said today that the democratic reconstruction of Latin America "depends on urgent solutions" to the problems of income and unemployment and on an "unpostponabale modernization of the productive apparatus and the economy."

Opening the GATT (General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs) ministerial conference today, President Sanguinetti asked for "a free trade," and pointed out that the developing nations "do not need gifts," but better terms of trade to ensure their well-being and meet their foreign debt commitments. He emphasized that the nations of this area "are interested in universal and free world trade, because they believe in freedom in each and every war." He then said that "a world left at the mercy of the rules of the jungle, where the most powerful prevails, is a world of conflicts, not peace."

This conference, which is attended by delegates from 74 of the 92 nations, member nations of GATT, will pave the way for the eighth round of multilateral commercial negotiations to be held since the organization was created in 1947.

Sanguinetti asked the GATT countries not to concentrate only on the purely commercial aspects of the conference, "even though we all know that trade is an aspect of the more encompassing problem of economic development."

In his opinion, "for Latin America, the financial problems are inseparably related to the trade problems."

"Latin America is one of the developing world's most indebted regions, and it has suffered from the decline in the prices of raw materials and from the huge transfer of resources abroad to meet its foreign commitments," Sanguinetti said.

He noted that "at the bottom of this reality lies a fundamental problem which is the liberalization of international trade," and then recalled that this has been clearly stated by Uruguay and the Consensus of Cartagena, a group formed by the most indebted Latin American nations.

The Uruguayan President continued to say that "the relationship between trade and financing is of fundamental importance for Latin America, and we trust that this fact will be given proper consideration at this conference." Continuing, President Sanguinetti criticized the protectionism by developed countries, which affects the market for regional products, since "the possibility for a sustained, long-term growth depends mainly on the expansion of our export trade in the framework of a policy open to import trade."

He pointed out that "the uncertainty created by the world commercial disorder only serves to limit the already low levels of investment and the availability of risk capital, thus increasing the pressure to service the foreign debt."

Sanguinetti added that for the Latin American countries, the level and the components of trade "play a fundamental role" in meeting the financial commitments imposed by the debts of the past and in invigorating the investments of domestic savings, with the contribution from external savings. The Latin American foreign debt totals some $360 billion.

The Uruguayan president said that his country attends this conference with great hopes that "it will be remembered by future generations, whatever the final results of its deliberations."

The GATT conference, which for the first time convenes in a developing country, will study controversial topics, such as trade of agricultural products, service trade, and copyrights subjects on which the developed nations and the developing Third World nations have different positions that make smooth negotiations difficult.

Experts predict a catastrophe in international trade if the Punta del Este conference ends in failure. This conference will pave the way for the negotiating round that will be held in Tokyo in 1989.

President Sanguinetti cited figures that stand as revealing signs of the loss of impetus in world trade since the mid 1970's. He said that world trade, which had grown at a cumulative rate of 9 percent in the decade that followed 1963, has only grown at the rate of 2.5 percent since 1973. And then he added: "The performance in the 1980's is even less encouraging, with the exception of 1984."

The figures "bring out the contradictions in world trade, which threaten to frustrate the best intentions of the GATT agreements," Sanguinetti said.

He insisted that the road of trade liberalization has proven to be the best for the sustained expansion of the world economy. He then stressed that no one can ignore the fact that agriculture is for many developing countries, a fundamental element of their economic, social, and political stability.

Sanguinetti concluded by asking the GATT members countries not to go for "simplistic solutions, because we are interested in a process that will permit us to see the light at the end of the tunnel within a reasonable period of time, a process through which our expectations and development can ultimately materialize."

Caputo Leaves for Conference

PY151854 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said that at the GATT meeting in Punta del Este Argentina will propose strong demands on the agricultural issue and on the negative effects of the U.S. and EEC subsidies on our economy. Caputo made these remarks shortly before leaving for Punta del Este, where the GATT meeting is scheduled to begin today. Caputo is being accompanied by Foreign Trade Secretary Roberto Lavagna.

Caputo said that the meeting will debate very complex issues and that different countries maintain very different positions. He added that despite the fact that the GATT regulates world trade on the basis of a free trade system without subsidies or protectionist measures, the developed countries have resorted to subsidies, protectionist measures, and improper commercial practices to the detriment of developing countries.

The GATT meeting might be decisive th for Latin America's economic future and, according to regional sources, even for the stability of Latin American democracy.

GOVERNOR'S TRY TO TAKE HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX HIT

PY152327 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] Mendoza, 15 Sep (DYN-NA) -- An attempt by Governor Felipe Santiago Llaver to take over the Nihuil hydro-electric complex, frustrated by the intervention of border guard troops on Saturday, continued to arise controversial reaction from various groups yesterday.

Opposition politicians severely criticized the action followed by Llaver and his cabinet, saying that it suited more the conduct of a monarch or of a dictator but was quite out of keeping with democratic principles and it made little sense in an increasingly impoverished nation.

The La Pampa Radical Renewal and Change Movement added that they were convinced that following the governor's move, President Raul Alfonsin would never hand over the Nihuil complex to Llaver since this could be read as giving in to forceful pressure.

On the other hand, Mendoza Radical Youth Leader Alberto Montbrun termed the governor's attitude as a "matter of principle" and lashed out against what he termed as the lukewarm, indecisive and chicken-hearted attitude of some Radicals who had refused to support Llaver.

In a statement issued by the Mendoza Commercial and Industrial Union (UCIM) expressed support for the governor, but pointed out their opinion should not be interpreted as "ignorance of what the Argentine nation represented nor an attack on its unity and strength but rather an attempt to break down the bureaucracy and centrist attitudes of state industries."

While there was almost total silence from union sources, the Light and Power Employees' Association accused the governor of playing politics and that his action had been an electoral ploy.

JOINT NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN IN BAHIA BLANCA

PY151829 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Argentine and Brazilian Navy ships today began the second phase of the Fraterno Octavo maneuvers being staged in Argentine waters in the Bahia Blanca area. The maneuvers will end on 21 September.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR URUGUAY

PY140324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2212 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA) -- Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark this afternoon left for Punta del Este, Uruguay, to attend a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), which will also be attended by an Argentine delegation led by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Commenting on the GATT meeting, Clark said: "Canada and Argentina have similar positions, because we both face the same problems stemming from protectionism." [passage omitted]

U.S. TROOPS TO STAY PAST 60-DAY LIMIT

PY160123 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Relay by Cristina Corrabes]

[Text] Information which has just been released says the Bolivian Government has decided to extend the presence of U.S. troops. As you know, the initial agreement was that the U.S. troops were to stay in Bolivia for 60 days. Now the government is extending their stay for another 60 days. This information has been provided by Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal.

As you know, the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia today reaches 60 days, the time at which they should have been withdrawn. However, they will now remain in the national territory for another 60 days.

Fight Needs Coordination

PY151946 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (EFE) -- Bolivian Army Commander in Chief Guillermo Velez Salmon has said the fight being conducted by U.S. troops and special forces of the Bolivian Police lacks coordination.

The joint operation, which started in Bolivia on 16 July 1986, involves: 170 military officers; 6 "Black Hawk" combat helicopters; 2 U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) planes; and a group of 15 DEA experts.

During the last joint operation, a laboratory was discovered in the Huanchaca region, northeast of Santa Cruz, 2 days after a Bolivian-Spanish scientific expedition was attacked by drug traffickers, who killed 3 people. During the operation, the military recovered the bodies of Biologist Noel Kempff, and his pilot, Juan Cochamanidis, declared the guide Franklin Navarro missing and said they could find no trace of the culprits. Velez has said: "Based on what I observed during the last operation, the support, the coordination, are not very good."

The Army commander added that the military is willing to participate in the fight against drug trafficking if President Paz Estenssoro hands down an order to do so.

During the antidrug operations, which are being conducted in three Bolivian departments that border on Peru, Brazil, and Paraguay, the combined special forces have discovered several modern cocaine laboartories that had already been dismantled and their personnel had departed. However, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said that the operations had succeeded in stopping the production and trade of cocaine in Bolivia.

The fight against drugs in Bolivia is being conducted by the Police, through specialized departments such as the Mobile Units for Rural Areas, UMOPAR, whose members have been trained in the United States and by the National Drugs Directorate, which is being advised by the DEA.

The Bolivian Police are under the direct control of the Interior, Migration, and Justice Ministry.

'TEXT' OF GOVERNMENT-MINERS SIGNED AGREEMENT

PY151613 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Attention mining districts: At the request of our correspondents we will now read the text of the agreement signed by the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] and by the executive branch.

We will read the document again to speed up the return to normalcy of activities in the nationalized mines. Herewith the text of the document:

Agreement between the government and the FSTMB [subhead]

1. The Bolivian Mining Corporation [Comibol] will retain all production and service units and will preserve its ownership of nationalized mines in accordance with the constitution.

To reorganize the mines, Comibol will adopt every technical, administrative, or financial measure required to reduce and eliminate the deficits experienced by each mine. To this end, the government will take into account the Comibol reorganization policy and the points agreed upon in this document.

Before closing down a production or service organization, Comibol will seek the opinion of professional organizations such as universities, [word indistinct], and other independent, capable organizations, which should render their opinion without delay.

2. The decentralization of Comibol is designed to promote debureaucratization: It is not a maneuver to close down mines. The decentralization will encompass administrative, technical, economic, and financial aspects.

In accordance with his capabilities, the general manager will provide financial assistance for the recovery of each industrial or service unit. The decisionmaking power will rest with the manager. This does not mean, however, that the manager should not consult the workers when their interests are at stake. The basic goal should be to promote the common good of the enterprise.

3. In accordance with the basic objective of promoting the recovery of state-owned mines, an effort should be made to eliminate primarily those factors related to high costs and, consequently, to deficits.

Educational and health services have been transferred to the National Treasury. These services will be rationalized and reorganized on the basis of the people's needs.

Technical studies conducted by Comibol and other advisers have recommended that the total work force of Comibol should total approximately 13,000 workers. These guidelines will be used as a reference when systematically implementing the overall recovery program.

4. The government does not seek to impose a cooperative system on Comibol mines and it will thus respect the workers' right to make a free choice. Studies on this subject will determine whether a cooperative system is feasible under terms and conditions of the mines. Therefore, no leases will be granted until these studies are completed.

5. The relocation policy is not just an administrative action designed to dismiss workers, but rather it is an action taken by the government to create new jobs and to reactivate the Bolivian western region, particularly in Potosi and Oruro Departments.

To this end, the Labor and Labor Development Ministries will implement a national employment program. Thus, those public projects under way and related measures will be defined and supervised by regional development corporations in cooperation with the civic committees of Oruro and Potosi. Financial resources should also be allocated to implement this plan to give jobs to the unemployed, especially to miners.

6. The creation of jobs through mining, service, agricultural, industrial, agribusiness, and mixed projects, will be promoted to reactivate economic activities in the western region of Bolivia. These projects will be implemented in cooperation with regional development corporations and with the civic committees of Ouro and Potosi departments.

7. In accordance with the repeated exhortations made by the bishops and in the face of the serious national crisis, it has been agreed that all those detained and banished will be immediately released to promote true social relaxation. To this end, the government will release those citizens detained or banished, thus respecting union rights. [Words indistinct] indefinite general strike and all hunger strikes related to this conflict, as well as every other coercive measure.

This is the full text of the agreement signed by the government and the FSTMB. This newscast is being relayed by a network of mining stations, which are thus providing detailed information on the agreement.

COB Issues Statement on Deal

PY151619 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] yesterday urged all workers to strengthen the labor movement through its union organizations. The call was made in a document approved during an emergency national assembly held yesterday to discuss the church-sponsored agreement which was signed by mining leaders and government officials.

The COB document says that the latest miners' action, which was joined by the workers and people of Bolivia, has once again confirmed the Bolivian people's unshakeable determination to build a more just society, without exploiters or exploited. In its resolution, the COB document states:

1. The national hunger strike will be maintained until every fellow worker detained, banished, or exiled for political or union reasons is released in compliance with the agreement.

All charges brought by the government against union leaders must also be dropped.

2. All workers are urged to unite behind the COB and all union organizations.

3. The COB hereby confirms its decision to continue its struggle to force the lifting of the state of siege, the repeal of the tax reform law, nonpayment of the foreign debt, the expulsion of U.S. troops from Bolivian territory, and the establishment of adequate socioeconomic standards of living for the Bolivian people.

The COB states it is too early to fully measure the true significance and the political, and socioeconomic consequences of the latest agreement. However, it notes that the unity of the labor movement of the Bolivian people must be preserved at all cost.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED BY POLICE -- A total of 63.8 kilos of cocaine base has been seized in various settlements of Chimbore, in Chapare, part of Cochabamba Department. Interior Ministry officials have made a detailed report on the operation conducted by personnel of the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR). [Text] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86 PY]

DISCREPANCIES WITH U.S., SARNEY VISIT VIEWED

PY151447 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Planning Minister Joao Sayad has said that the renegotiation of the foreign debt is the most important factor for Brazil's economic growth. He believes that Brazil and the United States will continue to have difficulties in their relations. Sayad added that Brazil will try to defend its interests and make its creditors understand the situation. The minister said that President Jose Sarney's visit to the United States was basically political in nature. He admitted though, that the objectives of the trip also involved the need to reduce the flow of currency abroad, so that Brazil may increase its imports.

For his part, Rubens Ricupero, presidential adviser for international affairs, has said that the discrepancies between Brazilian and U.S. officials are normal and that they are part of bilateral negotiations. Ricupero stressed that U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker himself said that the Brazilian Government's firm position has shown that Brazil has achieved maturity and that the two countries can now talk on an equal footing.

GOVERNMENT CONCLUDES BUSINESS DEAL WITH CUBA

PY160150 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The news criculated yesterday morning in New York, among members of the Brazilian delegation who are accompanying President Jose Sarney on his visit to the United States. It as also confirmed in Brasilia by the Foreign Ministry: Brazil has concluded its first business deal with Cuba. The Cuban Government will sell Brazil scrap iron to be reprocessed into steel and cast iron, materials that are indispensable for the Brazilian carmaking industry. Brazilian car makers have been complaining about the difficulty in purchasing cast iron locally.

Other business deals are being discussed with the Cuban Government, such as, the purchase of special tobacco leaves for the manufacture of cigars, and rum, the traditional Cuban-made alcoholic beverage. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry affirms that these operations are normal and that they reflect the complete reestablishment of diplomatic relations.

CREDITOR BANK AGREEMENT CONCLUDED ON DEBT

PY061943 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 86 p 30

[Text] Yesterday, Brazil concluded with creditor banks an agreement to roll over $16.3 billion in medium- and long-term debts that have partly matured in 1985 and will partly mature in 1986, and to maintain $15.2 billion in short-term credits. The Director for Foreign Debt Affairs at the Central Bank, Antonion de Padua Seixas, 53, announced yesterday that Round 3 of the Brazilian debt renegotiation has been concluded, without the express consent of the Mellon Bank from Pennsylvania, United States.

Now Brazil has until March 1987 to reach a new agreement -- possibly a multiyear agreement -- to complete the rollover of the short-term debt and the portion of medium- and long-term commitments that mature this year. With the completion of Round 3 of negotiations, as announced by Padua Seixas at 2000 last night -- on the eve of the expected date -- Brazil has formalized the commitment to reschedule over a 7-year period the $6.7 billion medium- and long-term debt that matured in 1985.

The $9.6 billion that falls due this year will have its rollover schedule defined in the next round of negotiations. Since January 1986, the spread (the risk-added rate above basic interest rate of the Euromarket) that Brazil will pay on $16.3 billion of the debt renegotiated in Round 3 is to be reduced from 2 percent to 1.125 percent. Padua Seixas reported that the formal adherence by the debtor banks has considerably surpassed the contractual minimum of 95 percent of the commitments' value.

The fact that the Mellon Bank stayed out of the Round 3 neogtiations did not prevent the other creditor banks from maintaining 96 percent of $9.8 billion in commercial credit and 97 percent of $5.4 billion in inter-bank deposits. Since the 95 percent minimum of the commitments' value have been maintained with a couple of percentage points to spare. The Central Bank director Padua Seixas affirmed that the creditors responsible for the remainder 4 and 3 percent will have to accept the position of the majority or draw their money under provisions agreed on between the Central Bank and the Creditor Banks Advisory Committee.

Planning Minister Joao Sayad, 40, told FOLHA yesterday that now that the renegotiation of $31.5 billion in short-, medium, and long-term debts that matured in 1985, and will mature in 1986 is over, the Brazilian Government will begin discussing with the creditors the strategy of multi-year renegotiation of the entire foreign debt. According to Minister Sayad, this strategy will follow two basic objectives: "We will try to spread our remittances abroad, and to obtain reasonable interest rates."

He said that to pursue those objectives, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro will accompany President Jose Sarney in his trip to the United States, and then go to Europe to maintain contacts with creditor banks. Confirming that the Brazilian Government will try to limit the service of interest on the foreign debt to 2.5 percent of the GDP per year, Minister Sayad added: "We have to have a guarantee that the country will not be vulnerable to pressure caused by the foreign debt."

PINOCHET SAYS NATIONAL ATTITUDE 'SHAMEFUL'

PY160314 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Relay from Government House by Reporter Eliana Enriquez]

[Text] Good evening. President Augusto Pinochet today said that the country is once again submerged in politics. Everyone wants to become the president of the Republic, a senator, or a deputy, the president said adding that if the country does not unite to face Marxism, it is condemned to fail and disappear as a nation. President Pinochet made these statements when thanking the retired generals and admirals for a luncheon held in commemoration of Army day.

During his improvised speech, Pinochet asserted that the violent actions which have occurred in the country were organized by the Soviet-Communist aggression against Chile. I do not believe Russia cares whether Pinochet or anyone else rules Chile, the chief of state said, adding that the USSR is fighting to dominate the world, so therefore, it is looking for a springboard in America, and particularly in the Pacific Ocean.

Pinochet also said he was sure the actions undertaken by Communism will continue, adding that it is shameful that instead of organizing ourselves to confront such a situation, the country is struggling with political activities.

[Begin Pinochet recording] That is why it is worrisome that instead of organizing ourselves, we are struggling with political activities, mainly the politicians. I compare these politicians -- and now I recall my dear friend and teacher Anibal Mancilla -- with the case of the Spaniards who were invading Concepcion Bay while O'Higgins was fighting against Carrera, and Carrera against (Rosas), and (Rosas) against.... That is, the same events that happened years ago seem to be repeating themselves today.

We are once again submerged in politics. Everyone wants to be the president of the Republic, a senator, or a deputy, when the most important thing gentlemen, is the Republic. If we are not united, we are condemned to fail, to disappear as a nation. [end recording].

Pinochet said he trusts and hopes that the country will react against Marxism, and he added that the Armed Forces are the only bastion capable of confronting it.

Afterward, he said that the 7 September attack against him was the focal point of a process which began with the discovery of clandestine arms caches and which will continue with the arrival in Chile of many exiled Chileans.

In conclusion, General Pinochet insisted that the weapons found so far represent only a third or a half of the total amount that really exist in the country.

CHILEAN OPPOSITIONIST ON ANTI-PINOCHET MOVES

PM151555 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 10 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with unnamed representative of Chile's Manuel Rodriguez Popular front by Alberto Flores D'Arcais in Rome -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome -- "Pinochet must be physically eliminated, because he is the sole obstacle on the path to democracy." The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] representative is in no doubt; the precise aim of Sunday night's attack was to kill the Chilean dictator.

It is not possible to secure official confirmation from Santiago -- communications with the Chilean capital have been virtually severed because of the state of emergency -- that the spectacular action on the El Manzano bridge was the guerrilla group's work, but nor has a denial come from the underground "commanders."

Hence, everything suggests there was no provocation, no attempt at a "self-staged coup" by Pinochet; just a demonstration that the "Rodriguezists'" "combat units" now have such firepower as to be able to strike directly at the dictatorship's heart.

The representative of the "Front" -- which even in Italy remains semiunderground for security reasons -- did not conceal his disappointment at the failed attack: "It is difficult to know how it went, because out of four cars only the one in which Pinochet rode succeeded in escaping. It is known that he is accustomed to changing cars frequently and that he has many identical cars precisely in order to make identificaion difficult. But, there is no doubt that the dictator was extremely lucky."

[D'Arcais] When did you decide to kill Pinochet?

[Interviewee] Elminating the dictator was certainly not one of our initial aims. The decision was taken recently, following a careful assessment of the political situation. Until a few months ago, to assassinate Pinochet -- assuming that it was possible -- would have been a mistake; it would have provoked an adverse reaction, even within the opposition parties. Today, we believe this is no longer so; it is clear to everybody, in Chile and abroad, that the only violence is that of the regime. A peaceful solution with a Pinochet who voluntarily agrees to step aside is pure utopia.

"We Recognize Parties" [subhead]

[D'Arcais] And what will the Front do once Pinochet has been eliminated?

[Interviewee] Our aim is to lead the country to a democratic system. We recognize the political legitimacy of the parties which have struggled against the dictatorship over the past few years -- of all the parties, including the Christian Democratic Party -- and since we are convinced there is no other Pinochet, that there is no internal military alternative to the regime, we believe that by eliminating the dictator the way will be cleared for a provisional government which will then have the task of fully restoring democracy and the constitutional state.

[D'Arcais] How is the Front organized?

[Interviewee] The mainstay is composed of the "combat units" -- small armed groups which carry out sabotage actions, such as blowing up high-tension pylons, or demonstrative actions such as the abduction of senior officers. When Colonel Haberle was abducted last month and released safe and sound after a few days, a clear message was conveyed to the Chilean Army: The Front is capable of striking at even the officers close to Pinochet but has no intention of killing them. It is a way of forcing them to distance themselves from Pinochet, of persuading them to restore freedom to our people. Besides the "units," there are the militias, composed of all those who want to join in the Front's struggle even without going completely underground. They are mostly young people from the "poblaciones" -- the enormous working class districts of Santiago where people are dying of hunger and where the regime's repression is fiercest. These militias are trained in self-defense, in using street weapons -- Molotov cocktails, bolts, three-pointed spikes -- in order to resist Army units during street demonstrations. These activists also carry out other actions such as people's expropriations and raids on supermarkets.

[D'Arcais] Who are the leaders?

[Interviewee] The Front originated 14 December 1983 from a group of members of several parties who reached the conclusion that the peaceful struggle was losing, that it was necessary to respond to the dictatorship with its own weapons. The leaders come from that original group; they are the "commanders" who comprise the national leadership.

[D'Arcais] The Front is regarded as the armed wing of the Chilean Communist Party.

[Interviewee] We are no party's armed wing; we have called on the members of all parties, the ordinary people, young people, and students to join our structures. We have no political ideology, we are not like the urban guerrilla groups of the seventies, nor do we intend to form a people's army to pit against Pinochet's Army. We are well aware that it would be a losing struggle; the Chilean Army is one of the best trained on the continent of Latin America. We want primarily to demonstrate by our actions that it is a vulnerable army, that it is possible to pit yourself against the dictatorship, even with its own weapons.

[D'Arcais] In a recent appeal to the Armed Forces, you urged the troops "not to fire on the people and to abandon Pinochet." Have you had any response?

[Interviewee] There have already been some cases of desertion; troops who have left the regiments and joined us underground. There are also those who have joined the Front but remained within the Army.

[D'Arcais] Is it they who enabled you to determine Pinochet's route?

[Interviewee] As I have said, I have no precise information as yet about the attack, but we certainly have our military within the Chilean Armed Forces; Pinochet can be watched in some way.

[D'Arcais] Have you organized other attacks on Pinochet?

[Interviewee] At the end of 1984, the dictator was opening the Santiago International Fair. Bombs were thrown at the platform: crude devices which exploded 3 meters away from Pinochet. At that time, Pinochet's physical elimination was not an aim of the Front.

The opportunity was taken to carry out a demonstrative action -- a kind of warning. There were no casualties at the Fair, but some people began to be afraid.

"We Are Not Terrorists" [subhead]

[D'arcais] Almost all the Chilean parties describe you as terrorists. Do you not believe that your actions could play into the dictatorship's hands, encourage an even more fierce repression?

[Interviewee] In 1984 and 1985, the Front's activity has proceeded primarily through bloodless dynamite actions. Electricity pylons were frequently blown up in order to plunge the country into pitch darkness. Then abduction of Carabineros and troops began, until Col Haberle's abduction. They were all released safe and sound. This is not terrorism. As far as Pinochet is concerned, the decision to eliminate him physically seems to us an act of justice, as well as being the only way to restore democracy in Chile.

[D'Arcais] What about the many arsenals discovered by the police? There has been talk of thousands of weapons, mostly from the Soviet Union or the socialist bloc countries.

[Interviewee] Those arsenals are a colossal frame-up by the regime. We seized the only weapons we possess in chile through raids on arsenals and through abductions of troops and policemen. The FPMR is a Chilean group which is struggling for its country's freedom without any assistance other than that of the Chilean people. [passage omitted]

STATUS REPORT ON ARRESTS UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

PY160200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Reliable Interior Ministry sources have reported that 33 [number as heard] people remain under arrest in different locations since the state of siege was declared.

The sources reported that the following people are under arrest in Carabineros stations: Andrea Palma Salamanca, Juan Luis (Justine) Villega, Mario Arameda Espinoza, Rafael Marotto Perez, Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Rene Tapia Tapia, and Eugenio Valenzuela Carvajal.

Meanwhile, the following people have been arrested by the National Intelligence Center [CNI]: Juan (Avendano) Tapia, Claudio Alfaro Quintana, Jose (Santiago) Zapata, Mario Hayas Olivares, Claudio Molina Donoso, and Claudio Venegas (Brinaux) who is detained in a Carabineros station with Carlos Diaz Santiago. Some other people arrested by the CNI are: Alfredo Castillo Junior, Victor Tapia (Lubio), Jose Faundes Vazquez, Isabel Araya Segovia, Arnoldo Diaz (Celis), Ivan Soto Mercado, Ermengildo Carrasco Sepulveda, Mario Lopez Bravo, who is in a Carabineros station together with Alejandro Hales and Luis Mena Matamala, and Pascual Barraza Barraza.

The following is a list of arrested people in CNI stations in Santiago: Raul Vazquez Lopez, Alberto Vergara Perez, Manuel Miranda Chavez, Irineo Ponce Fuente Alba, Ricardo Mondaca, and Domingo (Aldial) Mondaca.

This was the list of arrested people in Santiago as a consequence of the state of siege measures.

Leaders Held by Carabineros

PY131456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean Socialist Leader Ricardo Lagos, and Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leaders German Correa, Patricio Hales, and Rafael Moroto, together with 10 other detainees, were transferred today from an investigative police station to a Carabineros police station.

The 14 people, including Pascual Barraza, a minister during Salvador Allende's administration, were arrested on 8 September by order of the Interior Ministry, after the state of siege was imposed in the country.

According to a government communique released on 10 September, 30 other people have been at the disposal of the Interior Ministry since 8 September.

The state of siege, which restricts constitutional guarantees and individual freedoms, was adopted after the attack on President Pinochet on 7 September on a mountain road. Five of his bodyguards were killed in the attack. Relatives of the arrested people said that the charges against the leftist leaders are still unknown.

Meanwhile, the Navy announced it has detained five Communist Party members after raiding a house in Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago. A small printing press and subversive papers were found there.

GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT RETURN OF EXILES

PY151525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (AFP) -- According to official reports disclosed in Santiago, the military government of President Augusto Pinochet will restrict the return of Chilean opposition members living in exile following the escalation of subversive activities that were unleashed 2 months ago.

During the last 3 years, either by its own decision or by foreign pressure, the government has allowed the return of some exiled Chileans, but maintained a firm prohibition on about 3,000 prominent dissidents.

The list of undesirables mainly consists of ministers and officials of the overthrown government of deceased President Salvador Allende and leaders of the center and leftist parties that supported him. After Allende's fall in 1973, the number of Chileans living in exile totaled about 100,000, distributed in the Americans, Africa, and Europe, according to figures released by the Catholic Church and the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

Since 1983, the government has expressly authorized the return of several thousand exiles and erased many names from the black list. The government was also planning to announce this month a new and important extention of the list of exiles who will be allowed to return.

However, President Pinochet on 11 September, announced that the liberalization plan and all new policies have been suspended following the 7 September unsuccessful attack on his life. Pinochet said that some of the people who were allowed to return actively participated in the attack against him, as well as in other operations.

Reliable sources have indicated that an eventual evaluation of the situation of the opposition members who have returned may also include people who are only suspected of having links with subversion and who are considered potentially dangerous by the government. Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadra has pointed out as examples the cases of exiles Cesar Bunster and Sergio Buschmann, both alleged members of the proscribed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

Buschmann seems to be involved in the smuggling last July of automatic rifles and explosives for the leftist guerrillas, and Bunster as one of the organizers of the ambush on President Pinochet in which five guards were killed. The sources indicated that the two men recently returned from exile.

CANCELLATION OF U.S. PRIESTS' VISAS RESCINDED

PY160244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Military Government today withdrew the 15-day deadline that it had given U.S. priests Thomas Henehan Devry and Terence Cambias Gaffney to leave the country and has granted them residence visas, church sources reported today.

A representative of the Maryknoll Order, to which the two priests belong, explained that the Chilean Interior Ministry has extended the priests' residence visas effective from the last day of the 15-day temporary stay that the government had authorized. He emphasized this means that the order to leave the country given to the priests has thus been cancelled. [passage omitted]

RADIO CHILEAN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS PANEL

PY160142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1441 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (EFE) -- "Radio Chilena," which belongs to the Catholic Church, reported that "in view of the situation the country is experiencing" it has decided to temporarily suspend the broadcast of its "Improvisando" radio program.

Directed by its creator, Publicist Jaime Celedon, "Improvisando" had a large audience because it offered a dialogue between politicians from different political trends.

In a public statement, "Radio Chilena" executives noted that in adopting this decision "we were also thinking about the situation of one of the members of the program's panel, Socialist Party Leader Ricardo Lagos, who is presently under arrest and to whom we express our solidarity."

Since the enforcement of the state of siege in Chile, the media is subjected to news restrictions. In addition, the authorities have closed two international news agencies, REUTER and ANSA.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE TRAFFICKER SOUGHT BY U.S.

PA131756 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 3-A

[By Edgar Torres]

[Excerpts] Justice Minister Eduardo Suescun Monroy has said that the release of Evidaliny Garzon de Escobar, whose request for extradition was presented by the United States, was done in accord with the law and added that extending her stay in prison would have been an open violation of the law.

Suescun Monroy said that President Belisario Betancur had approved the extradition of Mrs Garzon de Escobar to the United States, but decided to postpone turning her over to the U.S. authorities.

The decision was based on a clause in the treaty signed between the two countries. The clause states that the transfer of the person requested can be postponed until the legal process against that person has been completed in the country accepting the extradition request.

The woman was arrested in Bogota at the request of a U.S. federal court on the charge of conspiring to introduce large quantities of cocaine into the United States.

The woman, wife of Severo Escobar, former Conservative Party leader in Cundinamarca, who has also been convicted for drug trafficking in the United States, was released on Saturday [6 September].

According to the DEA, the woman was a member of the organization founded by her husband and drug traffickers Jose Antonio Cabrera Sarmiento and Victor Eduardo Mera Mosquera, who were recently arrested.

Ginet Merchan Calderon of Choachi, Cundinamarca, the general municipal court judge, ruled on the provincial release within the framework of other charges filed against Mrs Garzon de Escobar for betrayal of trust. [passage omitted]

M-19 CREATES BATTALION OF AMNESTIED PEOPLE

PA130417 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 3-A

[Text] A new guerrilla group called Liberty Battalion [Batallon Libertad] has been created by the M-19. This new guerrilla group will be made up of 400 amnestied people and will be led by Jaime Charria, former leader of the Ecuadoran "Alfaro Lives" group.

The information, released to the press by the amnestied people who live in Bogota, reveals that this movement was basically created to support the operations carried out by the America Battalion.

The spokesmen said that the Liberty Battalion will operate in the departments of Caqueta, Huila, and Cauca and in part of the Putamayo region, and that some members of the group had already been sent to the eastern mountain range.

"Once again we wish to launch our offensive from Caqueta because it was in that area where the M-19 was born with the creation of the sourthern front," the spokesmen added.

Likewise, it was learned that the weapons the new guerrillas will be using were supplied by Libyan and Cuban traffickers. Fifteen of the 20 guerrillas who will lead the group in the future were trained in Cuba and Libya.

The amnestied people justified their return to the armed struggle on the alleged attitude adopted by the authorities, whom they accuse of arresting and harrassing them merely because they had been members of the guerrilla movement who wished to rejoin civilian life.

They added that they are tired of the government not keeping its promises, and for this reasons they decided to return to the armed struggle. The spokesmen added that they financed their return with part of the money the former government gave them.

The spokesmen concluded by saying that, at this moment, the only alternative that the government has left them has been the alternative of arms.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS DESIGNATED -- Yesterday the government announced the designation of Maria del Pilar Roca Jaramillo as deputy minister of justice; Carol Botero Lara, deputy minister of health; and Fernando Paneso Serna, deputy minister of economic development. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 86 pp 1-a, 7-b PA]

ARMY OFFICER DISMISSED ON DRUG CHARGES -- Bogota, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Colombian Army Major Alvaro Gutierrez was discovered by police in possession of 80 kg of cocaine and dismissed from the Army, military sources announced today. Gutierrez is being held incommunicado in a military installation north of Bogota [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 11 Sep 86 PA]

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION FUND -- The Board of Directors of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, Ecopetrol, approved yesterday the creation of the Petroleum Exploration Fund [Fondo de Exploracion de Petroleo], which had been previously announced by the mines and energy minister. The fund will be financed with Ecopetrol funds and other resources the government may allocate. The fund will be used solely for Ecopetrol's exploration activities in accordance with the plans and programs approved by the board of directors. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 3 PA]

FOUR DEAD IN BANK HOLDUP BY SUBVERSIVE GROUP

PA120445 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The holdup this morning of a branch of the Production Bank [Banco de la Producion] in northern Quito, which was presumably the work of a commando of the subversive Alfaro Lives movement, ended today of approximately 1330. The preliminary toll is three guerrillas and one police captain dead.

The captain died at approximately 1200 at the Military Hospital. The bodies of the three communists [as heard] -- one of whom has been unofficially identified as Hamet Vasconez -- were taken out by the National Police and taken to [words indistinct]. The sweeping police operation between Manosca and America Streets ended at 1330 this afternoon, and it has been learned that one of the members of Alfaro Lives has been arrested and taken to the criminal investigation offices. [passage omitted]

'Alfaro Lives' Leader Killed

PA160040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Quito, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Arturo Jarrin, commander in chief of the Ecuadoran subversive movement "Alfaro Lives," confirmed the death of one of the group's leaders, Hamet Vasconez, last Thursday during a clash with the police, according to a communique released in Quito by the Alfarists today.

Vasconez died together with two young militants of "Alfaro Lives," when the police raided a home where the subversives were hiding after having robbed a branch of the Bank of Production located in the northern part of the city. According to the communique, Vasconez did not take part in the bank assault but was at the home where his two companions arrived with the booty.

The communique adds that the late leader was the proponent, founder, and commander of the America Battalion, "which is fighting for democracy in Colombia," in addition to having struggled with the Salvadoran guerrillas. "We do not request mercy, and we will steadfastly continue the struggle against the oligarchy," said the communique signed by Jarrin, one of the persons most sought by the police and for whom a 5-million sucre (some $50,000) reward has been offered. The commander in chief of "Alfaro Lives" reiterated his appeal to the police to "not struggle between brothers," and asked the officers "not to spill Ecuadoran blood."

President Denounces Violence

PA121530 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero said that there is political violence and terrorism in the country. He stressed that yesterday's incident during the holdup of a bank as well as other previous incidents were not actions of criminal but of political violence and were directed from very high levels. President Febres Cordero stated briefly that the incident is one more painful chapter of many that the country has unfortunately been experiencing at a time when Ecuadoreans should join forces to struggle against a crisis that is weighing us down and demanding the greatest determination and the united spirit of struggle of all the Ecuadorean people.

REPORT ON PLRA LEADER SAGUIER'S ARREST

PY140143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Asuncion, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Witnesses told AFP that opposition leader Miguel Abdon Saguier of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), whom the police have sought for 15 days after he went underground, was today arrested in Ypacarai, 37 km east of Asuncion, among a crowd of about 3,000 people who cheered him.

In a spectacular act, avoiding the strict control of approximately 600 policemen who virtually took over that city to prevent the opposition's participation in the festivities marking the 99th anniversary of the city, Saguier was able to attend a mass and a folk music festival before being arrested by the police.

Saguier was spotted among a crowd of approximately 3,000 people who were inside the church grounds and was then chased by the well-armed security forces who created panic and stampeded the people. Saguier had a temporary reprieve when Priest Benito Paez, the church's pastor, hid him in his bedroom.

Witnesses reported the police force, headed by officer Schreiber, chief of the Public Order Department, immediately took two hostages. One hostage was the son of Deputy Luis Becker, the main leader of the Colorado Party precinct in Ypacarai. The police then offered to exchange the two hostages for Saguier.

After a 3-hour negotiation, the PLRA leader decided to give himself up under the condition that the police take him directly to the Tacumbu Prison (Asuncion) without going through the police headquarters which opposition members dislike because of its unhealthy conditions.

Saguier went underground in disagreement with the accusation of sedition and disobeying the law which Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez made against him. With regard to the warrant for his arrest, Saguier said the Paraguayan judicial branch is an instrument of the executive branch to legalize political persecution.

Saguier left the church accompanied by the priest and police officer Schrieber to the cheers of the people who shouted: Murderers, Murderers .... against the policemen. The crowd also shouted: The people united will never be defeated, the military dictatorship is going to come to an end, olele, olala, is going to come to an end in Chile and Paraguay. They also shouted other antigovernment slogans.

Meanwhile, dozens of people were held temporarily on Road 2, linking Ypacarai with Asuncion, and were then forced to return to Asuncion. The people who were not able to get to Ypacarai were musical groups, politicians, students and labor and peasant leaders.

Youth Sector Holds Meeting

PY120259 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] The Youth Sector of the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] yesterday held a rally in the Itaugua Churchyard. The change of venue was due to heavy police deployment in Capiata, where they had previously planned to hold the rally.

It is interesting to see that the police personnel in charge of preventing the rally were successfuly deceived by the sudden change of plans. This was evident by the fact that the road leading to Capiata and the town itself were under heavy police surveillance, while in the town of Itaugua, where the "authentics" suddenly appeared and held their meeting, there was no police deployment at all. Only some 30 minutes after the rally had finished, did police forces appear in Itaugua to learn that they had been fooled by the rally organizers. Equally ineffective was the Fire Department truck parked near the site originally announced as being the PLRA gathering place.

The most remarkable part of the short meeting was the presence of Dr Miguel Abdon Saguier, who is wanted for "sedition." This politician has chosen to ignore the warrant for his arrest because he he sees it as "political persecution."

The wanted leader delivered a short speech, and again disappeared, thus confirming tht he has no intention of obeying the judicial resolution. Before Abdon Saguier's speech, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes and Juan Masi Guggiari addressed the audience.

When the police forces arrived at the site of the rally, they arrested some participants who had remained behind. Among those detained were Juan Torales, secretary of the PLRA committee of Itaugua, also Rodolfo Gonzalez and Martin Sanemann, members of the PLRA Youth Sector. Saneman is a reporter of the newspaper EL PUEBLO.

"Our presence here is a testimony of our unbreakable will to be free," said Abdon Saguier, who attended the PLRA meeting in Itaugua, despite the warrant for his arrest.

Saguier added: "We are willing to create a popular and democratic renewal movement that will grant democracy to all Paraguayans, just as we deserve as human beings. We are not here to resurrect or reinvigorate outmoded processes. It is high time for the Paraguayan people to say enough, and to put an end to 32 years of ignominious dictatorship."

Saguier also said: "This is my message, and for that message I have run the risk of coming to share this moment with you. Government supporters can do as they please, while our fellow party members in Capiata are detained just because they want to exercise their constitutionally guaranteed rights."

In conclusion, he said: "Not one Liberal will surrender, and once more, we will carry forward the banner of our dignity and struggle until democracy triumphs."

STATE COUNSELOR FIRED FROM BANK BOARD

PY101947 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] National Development Bank Board Member Agronomist Carlos Romero Arza has been removed from his post. During a special meeting, the Council of State yesterday approved the appropriate resolution of the executive branch and two additional appointments made by the National Development Bank Board.

Agronomist Romero Arza has admitted his removal apparently is the political price for his growing criticism of the government. However, Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro has denied this criticism is the cause for the dismissal. "I believe his term was about to end, or there may have been some other reason," Montanaro said.

Romero Arza walked out of the Council room a few minutes after the meeting started. The Council continued the meeting, and then approved the appointments submitted by the executive branch.

Counselor Romero Arza was replaced by Mr Ali Hetter Dami, and H. Gomez was appointed to replace Dr R. Palacios. Dr Julio Rejis Sanguina was reappointed president of the National Development Bank Board.

For the time being, Romero Arza remains a member of the Council of State, but whether or not he will remain is already uncertain, because to be a member of the Council of State, one has to represent the agriculture and livestock sector.

Asked about the reasons leading to Romero Arza's replacement, Dr Montanaro, the president of the Council of State, said that the executive branch "does not have to give any reasons. It is the sole right of the president of the Republic, as chief executive, to appoint or remove ministers or bank board members before or after they end their terms."

Upon leaving the meeting and giving his opinion on the measure against him, Romero Arza said: "A man's behavior must be judged by other men and by the people. I am only concerned over what the people say, and not over what could be the result of an unfair resolution."

The former board member of the National Development Bank has recently been conducting political activities within the party harshly critical of the government administration. Apparently, his removal from this important post will not change his critical stance. In this regard, Romero Arza said that his political approach "will become increasingly more firm."

Concerning the latter statement by Romero Arza, a highly placed member of the Colorado Party Executive Board has said Romero Arza "may become increasingly firm," all that will accomplish "is make him an outcast in his own party." It is very likely that within a short time, Romero Arza will also cease to be a member of the Council of State. The same thing may happen to him at the Council of State. The same thing may happen to him at the Colorado Party Executive Board during the next party convention if his political line does not have the necessary support.

Concerning the meeting held yesterday by the Council of State, it may be stated the meeting is uncommon for this time of the year, especially when Congress is fully active.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES 'PIA VESTA' CASE

PY131510 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0250 GMT 13 Sep 86

[No video available]

[Text] Foreign Minister Alan Wagner has referred to the mysterious case of the Pia Vesta after being questioned by the congressional Customs Committee.

The congressional committee investigating the Pia Vesta case, which is chaired by Deputy Hector Vargas Zayas, met this afternoon to receive the report of Minister Wagner and the Peruvian naval attache in Panama.

After the session, Minister Wagner said that arms trafficker David Duncan will come to Lima at the request of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to tell the committee who hired him.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Has any Peruvian diplomat already contacted David Duncan in the United States?

[Wagner] About 10 days ago, our consul in Miami met with Duncan, who reiterated what was reported by the media. That is, that he is the owner of the shipment and that this was a, quote, commercial, unquote, transaction. He said he is willing to give detailed information about the people involved in this operation, but he did not mention any names.

[Reporter] Didn't he give the information to the Peruvian envoy?

[Wagner] No. He said he would give such information at the right moment, but he refused to tell our consul in Miami.

[Reporter] Then, would you confirm that this is a case of contraband?

[Wagner] I do not wish to make any judgment about the result of the investigation being carried out by this committee. This is evidently a weapons trafficking case. This is obvious by the sort of documents used and the fake, nonexistent, companies that were used. Therefore we have a case of weapons trafficking.

[Reporter] Minister, you said that David Duncan has not given any document to our consul in Miami. To whom does he believe he must give such documents?

[Wagner] He said he will give them to someone especially assigned to accept them. We will determine whom he believes is entitled to receive the documents. Of course, the most convenient thing would be for Mr Duncan, who so openly claims to be the owner of this shipment and who claims it is a commercial transaction, to come to Peru and speak for himself.

[Reporter] Has he been summoned already?

[Wagner] That is the task of the investigation committee. [end recording]

ARMY TO PUBLISH OFFICIAL NEWS MAGAZINE

PY120230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Military sources today revealed that the Uruguayan Army will soon publish a magazine to publicize the official point of view on technical and professional aspects and to prevent confusion over the Army's position. The publication, unprecedented in the country, will be headed by the Army commander, Lieutenant General Hugo Medina. It will include an editorial, and national and international news of a general nature.

The military currently has some unofficial magazines, the main one being EL SOLDADO, edited by the Military Center, which is a type of social institution. EL SOLDADO has gained an unusual reputation over the past few months for the publication of several articles of a political nature, one of which referred to the trial of officers who had violated human rights in Argentina. According to military sources, this magazine has no connection with the Army [as received] nor is it subordinate to the commanding officers.

The sources added that the Navy is also studying the possibility of introducing an official news publication.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY ON AMNESTY LAW

PY152121 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party, has said in a press conference that in order to deal with the amnesty law, the clarification of human rights violations is indispensable. Arismendi began the press conference by referring to the 66th anniversary of the Communist Party:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted on historic background of Uruguayan Communist Party]

[Reporter] Mr Arismendi, since we are mostly discussing the amnesty law, can you tell us if the Uruguayan Communist Party will draft an alternate bill in opposition to the one presented by the executive branch? Will your party submit another draft law?

[Arismendi] A definite position in this regard will be adopted by the Broad Front, because we share the Broad Front's position on important political questions dealing with all aspects of national life, an attitude that favors unity, and makes the presence of the Broad Front felt in national life. Basically, we believe that the decision of whether or not to analyze a project has to be preceded by the rejection of the bill presented by the executive branch, which contains a great injustice, endangers the consolidation of democracy, and proposes impunity to actions that offend the memory and the feelings of the crushing majority of Uruguayans. Particularly those of us who, during the repressive frenzy and the regressive fascist dictatorship, have suffered in our own flesh, in the flesh of comrades, of hundreds of thousands of arrested, tortured, murdered, and missing people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FOREIGN SECRETARY VIEWS CONTADORA PROCESS

FL130259 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2303 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today denied that Mexico's foreign policy is based on foreign pressure, since this would make a country more vulnerable and would risk our society's existence. He also confirmed Mexico's firm support of the Contadora Group in its search for peace in Central America, but he demanded that the five area countries respond positively and completely assume their obligations in the peace process. In a more critical tone, the Mexico foreign secretary said that Contadora and the Support Group will continue their diplomatic efforts but Central Americans are responsible themselves for achieving peace since Contadora cannot assume an impossible task if there is no response from the five Central American countries.

Sepulveda Amor said the eight foreign ministers who promote the peace process will meet 22 September in New York to review the achievements in the search for Central American peace.

During the press conference, given to expand the foreign police aspect of the president's fourth report, the foreign secretary said the peace process has not weakened. Nevertheless, he stressed, the diplomatic and political efforts achieved have not always received an adequate response from the countries involved in the conflict. Sepulveda Amor considered it unjust to slant (soslaya) the task of the Contadora Group and criticized the insufficient response of the Central American governments who have adopted a comfortable position based on the revision of the Peace Act. However, he said, they also have the responsibility to adopt a political policy that will achieve positive results. We cannot force anyone to sign the Peace Act, said Sepulveda Amor, and he explained that this incorporates the rights and obligations required for regional peace and includes the principles of Mexico's foreign policy which defends free self-determination for the peoples, sovereignty, and independence. [passage omitted]

FORMER CHILEAN ENVOY VIEWS PINOCHET ALLEGATIONS

PA112201 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Sep 86

[By Javier Alatorre]

[Text] One of the most wanted men in Chile at this moment is Cesar Bunster, whom the military regime has accused of being the organizer of the attack on General Pinochet. His father, Alvaro Bunster, is also charged with promoting the actions against the general. However, in an exclusive interview, Alvaro Bunster, a Chilean exile in Mexico, denied the accusations of the Pinochet regime.

[Begin Bunster recording] I returned Monday afternoon to my home and began receiving calls from compatriots here in Mexico who were listening to Chilean radio with powerful receivers. They were interested in the aftermath of what happened on Sunday afternoon, and they told me about those developments.

My son was first reported as being charged with renting the automobile and the place [as heard] connected with the attack.

However, in succeeding days he was transformed into the organizer and mastermind; but now he seems to have been deprived recently of this last privileged status because, according to what I have been told yesterday in Chile they began charging me with having gone there to deliver instructions and actually being the [word indistinct] who left everything organized in March for this to happen in early September.

At any rate, the accusation against me is unimportant. The important one is the one against my son, because he is in Chile and is being sought and, I would say, tacitly faced with death either because he may be eliminated physically upon his arrest, as they have done with so many people, or because he may be subjected to a rigged process with the type of repressive legislation the junta has, which can naturally conclude with extreme penalties. This is the situation; it is truly an extremely serious situation, which of course saddens and worries me greatly. The latest information I have is that he has not been arrested. I hope this remains the case and that he will find safety, because I believe the accusation against him is absolutely groundless. [end recording]

OFFICIAL VIEWS FOREIGN DEBT SUPPORT FROM BANKS

FL141615 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0204 GMT 14 Sep 86

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpts] New York, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The international banking industry is unequivocally supporting the general direction of President Miguel de la Madrid's policy and Mexico's need for a recovery scheme, Mexican Under Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Francisco Suarez Davila said here today. [passage omitted] The Mexican Government has asked commercial banks to grant a $6 billion line of credit and a scheme that will allow it to reduce the interest rates, decrease the amount of the 3-month service, extend terms, and tie everything to the fluctuations of the price of oil. The Mexican proposal was submitted last Tuesday to the banks, which responded 2 days later with a counterproposal that was rejected on Friday by Mexico because it felt it did not meet the country's needs. [passage omitted] Finally, he repeated that the international banks support the Mexican president's policy of economic recovery and structural reform, but noted that the most important thing is to win the most time possible to restore our own economy to a domestic level and shore it up toward the exterior.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

FL122229 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2138 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- A PRC delegation from the State Commission of Structural Reform, headed by Song Yifens, has arrived in Mexico to learn of the changes in Mexican economy. The Chinese representative said the purpose of the visit is to learn of Mexico's experiences in economic change and the federal government's efforts in the private area in states and different organizations. Song Yifens said they were invited by the Mexican Programming and Budget Secretariat to hold high-level talks with them and members of the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat as well as the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat. He also expressed his confidence that the trade ties between China and Mexico will increase and that a policy encouraging trade would benefit the two nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON MEETING WITH HABIB

PA151649 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Sep 86 pp 72, 45

[Report by Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] The United States feels that the peace document proposed by the Contadora Group for the Central American region is feasible "as long as this document reflects the interests not only of the area countries, but of the Latin American countries in general and those of the United States itself."

Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias said this yesterday following a 45-minute-long meeting with Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy for Central American affairs.

The meeting, held in utmost privacy, took place at 1400. Habib arrived at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry accompained by several high-ranking U.S. Embassy officials.

Interviewed by newsmen at the end of the meeting, Minister Abadia Arias said that there had been consensus regarding the need for "the five countries to commit themselves historically so that peace can be true and lasting, and can really help promote progress."

He added that he had also talked to the high-ranking U.S. official "about the importance of having the United States support the Contadora Group and endorse a negotiated solution in Central America. He also stressed the very important fact that there can be no partial arrangement but that, instead, a global arrangement must be reached."

For his part, Habib said very little as he left the Foreign Ministry, announcing only that he would not meet with Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle. Habib left yesterday for Washington.

Habib refused to answer any of the other questions posed to him by local and international newsmen.

Abadia, meanwhile, announced that he will leave for New York, where on 29 September he will meet with the 13 [figure as published] foreign ministers who comprise the Contadora and support Groups.

Their meeting will take place within the framework of the UN General Assembly.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

PA151940 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 15 Sep 6

[Speech by Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Durrte during ceremony marking the 165th anniversary of El Salvador's independence from Spain, at Plaza Libertad in San Salvador -- live].

[Text] Gentlemen representatives of all the friendly countries, ladies and gentlement:

Once again it is my honor to come before you here at Plaza Libertad on the occasion of the patriotic achievement that gave us what all Salvadorans consider as the beginning of this huge process toward the freedom of the homeland. Our forefathers began their movement at a historic moment, when the world was being thrown into confusion. The movement was led by the most illustrious men of our times, by men who had studied divine law and who had learned the duties and responsibilities of human law. The men who began our movement toward independence were priests.

But there is also something very important that we must remember. After the events of the year 1811, there was an attempted uprising on 5 November. As of that moment, our forefathers chose the path of nonviolence, they chose the path of reason and intelligence, and they were triumphant. They gave our Central American nations their independence in Guatemala in 1821. The world was given an example, an example that is still valid during the historical moments we are currently experiencing. They proved that bullets and death are not necessary to achieve the goal of freedom. Our forefathers taught us to do this using the hearts, support, and determination of our people: without the use of violence.

A year ago I stood before you on a 15 September that was very sorrowful for me. On that occasion I told you that if the terrorists had tried to make a father suffer by kidnapping his daughter; that if the terrorists had tried to make me cry, they had achieved their goal. However, they were never able to make me change my convictions; my convictions to work for the people, for the will of the people, for the feelings of the people.

I know that the people are asking for peace, want peace, and are desperately searching for peace. For this reason, 1 year ago on that sorrowful 15 September, I cam here to tell the Salvadoran people that, despite my sorrow -- a case of the man being confronted by the ruler -- I would not take a step backward in the search for peace. For this reason, on 1 June 1986, when the time and the political space proved appropriate for us to resume our efforts for peace, I made a summons for the next round of talks.

That round of talks has faced all sorts of problems. That round of talks has been constantly boycotted by the extreme left, it has been constantly boycotted by the sectors that are up in arms because they do not wish to hold a dialogue for peace, they want a dialogue of war, they want a tactical dialogue, and I am not willing to allow them to use the sacred wishes for peace of our people for a dialogue for their own convenience.

I am willing to sit down and search for peace; I am willing to hold a dialogue with the people; I am willing to hold dialogue for the people, because I know that the people want us to struggle and search for peace everyday, constantly.

It is not an event to fool the people; it is not an event in which deception can be used to conceal the dictatorial process we experienced in the past, and which today we are changing for a democratic process. It is not an event to replace all our efforts with an attempt to impose another dictatorship. The Salvadoran people will never permit any form of totalitarianism to be imposed. For this reason, the effort I have put forth in the search for peace is based on the words said by the pope during his visit to San Salvador. The pope said: Let us all become craftsmen for peace; let us all become forgers of a sincere peace. This is what I have been trying to do, together with all the Salvadorans of goodwill who are also searching for this peace.

Dear Salvadorans: Yesterday you heard over the radio the report from Panama that the delegates I sent gave to me. They tell me that the rebel sectors have chosen the path of threats. They told our delegates that they would have to suffer the consequences and the rebels were going to create terrorist realities to impose their conditions. The terrorists have boycotted the possibilities of a dialogue. The terrorists have sought to argue that because the Armed Forces have been in Sesori, the area that they chose, they now want to set as a basic condition that the Armed Forces vacate a 20-km radius around Sesori; in other words, from Lempa to Gotera and from Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Gerardo, and Ciudad Barrrios to the highway. They want the Army to leave all that area so that they can come in and seize it and then appear as if they control territory in El Salvador. This is obviously not logical. Neither is it logical to think that those areas are going to be left without any protection, because then there would be the danger that any person, that any of these madmen [enajenados] can arrive with a gun in his hand and create a situation of disorder and danger. That is way I told them I had gone to La Palma, knowing that the guerrillas were in La Palma that day of the first round of the dialogue. [sentence as heard]

I went alone and the journalists who are here were my only companions. I went amid the guerrillas. The guerrillas were in La Palma and in addition they were armed. This has been publicly admitted by the guerrilla leaders. I knew that perfectly well and nevertheless, I went to La Palma.

During the second round of the dialogue, I guaranteed total security so that the talks could be held in Ayagualo. The Salvadoran people are witnesses to how the Armed Forces gave all the protection and guarantees for the rebels who came from the mountains and from outside the country. The ambassadors are witnesses to the Ayagualo meeting. They went and were present in Ayagualo. They gave their houses [as heard] and flags to protect the rebels. This means that the Armed Forces fulfilled their duty of giving all their protection to this dialogue.

It was within this framework of responsibilities that this time I proposed the city of San Miguel. They rejected it. I proposed Chinameca, Jucuapa, Berlin, and Santiago de Maria, and they rejected them. They then proposed Perquin and Sesori. We discussed the topic. I was willing to go to Perquin if they wanted. What they did not know was that there are troops in the city of Perquin. That is why when they found this out they rejected Perquin and proposed Sesori. However, they did not know there were troops in Sesori either. But I have accepted Sesori. I have accepted the date of the 19th and I have agreed to give them every protection. I have publicly told them and I repeat it here: If they want to go to Sesori on the 19th, I will go to Sesori, and with my life I will guarantee that they will have every security because this is the Salvadoran people's reply in the search for peace.

Salvadoran people: This is the situation. If they do not accept these conditions, which are logical and sensible, I will in any case go on the 19th.

I invite all Salvadorans to go to Sesori on the 19th. If the rebel factions come, they are welcome because I am going to propose that they abandon the path of violence as a means of reaching power. And I am going to propose that they join the democratic process, because the Salvadoran people will receive them with open arms, as the father did so in today's gospel, which talks about the prodigal son.

These prodigal sons will be welcomed by the priests, by the fatherland, and by the people with open arms, without hatred or rancor. This is the message if they come. If they do not come I will still invite them to join me on 19 September in Sesori to talk to the world, to hold a mass, to pray for peace in our fatherland. Together we will invite these sectors up in arms to return to us as the prodigal son returned home, because the Salvadorans will open our arms to them and welcome them with love.

This is my message this 15 September. This is the way to remember the fatherland, it is the proper way to use our intelligence as the heroes of the independence taught us. It is what Jose Matias Delgado did when in Guatemala, he signed the important pact giving the Central American countries their independence.

Salvadoran people, may God enlighten those who are in the mountains with rifles in their hands, those who have lost their power of reason. May God enlighten them so that they will understand that things have changed in our fatherland. May God enlighten them so that they can understand that democracy requires all of its children to strengthen itself and move forward. May God enlighten Central America's leaders so that we can soon fulfill the dreams of our forefathers, uniting a free, sovereign, and independent Central America, but also uniting a Central America with liberty, justice, and, above all, respect for the liberty and democracy of the five Central American nations. This is the dream of all Salvadorans, it is the reason why every 15 September we come to this plaza to pray for the heroes of our independence, so that they can intercede for us, intercede for peace, intercede for justice, liberty, and democracy.

May God enlighten us all, may God give us the strength to continue facing this crisis, and may God help us achieve peace. Thank you. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL TALKS

PA152041 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1857 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] We now have statements by President Jose Napoleon Duarte during the ceremonies to mark the 165th anniversary of the country's independence. He was questioned by national and foreign journalists about his visit to Sesori on the 19th. Here is a report by Francisco Espinoza:

[Espinoza] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today confirmed that regardless of the FMLN-FDR's decision not to attend the third peace meeting in Sesori on 19 September, he will go there with his retinue. He will give the rebel leaders until midnight on 18 September to confirm whether or not they will attend. The president said the following in this regard:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] Today you heard my message to the Salvadoran people.

It is the official message of the government at this extremely important and historic moment in the search for peace. Yesterday, you also heard the official report that the delegation in Panama gave me and which I wanted you to hear directly when the delegation called me by telephone. I greatly regret that the rebels have not understood the peace message I sent them. We have made every effort. Nevertheless, my efforts do not end here because I will continue to make efforts in the search for peace. I leave open until the 19th, [corrects himself] the 18th at midnight, so that they can get in touch with me in any way and tell me that they are ready to go on the 19th. I will make all the preparations to be ready to speak with them on the 19th as I stated in my speech today. In any case, I hope that they they will recognize the effort and the feelings of the people. You have seen it and are seeing it now. We can come out to the street to see the people who are happy and peaceful. They are people who are not afraid, who are having a good time, and who are celebrating the day of the homeland. I wish the prodigal sons were also here, that the rebels were also here so that, along with all of us, they would also be celebrating this moment.

[Reporter] Mr President, regarding your statements yesterday, you said that only the guards of the presidency or of the president would be in Sesori and the Armed Forces would be on the outskirts. Is the government going to continue to maintain this position? Will there be a flexible position on this?

[Duarte] Well, I do not think there can be a more flexible position than stating that when I mobilize the entire government, the only one around the president will be his personal guards. What I have proposed is to have the city free of troops other than those that are precisely in the presidential house under my personal orders. This is the minimum protection that can be given to any person. At the same time, this security would also be given to the rebels.

[Reporter] You previously said that you would not speak with the guerrillas with weapons on the table. How can one interpret the fact that the militarization of Sesori is being maintained?

[Duarte] I am saying exactly the opposite, that there would be no troops inside the city. Therefore, there would be no weapons on the table. Instead, reason would be at the table. I am inviting them to go. I will wait for them until the 18th whether or not they are going. On the morning of the 19th I will leave here, and at 0900 I will be at Sesori.

[Reporter] Do they have to change, Mr President?

[Duarte] I think they have to give us an answer. I proposed the dialogue to them. They said they did not want to meet in Costa Rica; they said they wanted the meeting to be held in Mexico. We went to Mexico. They changed the dates three times, and we accepted the dates they proposed. Finally, again they refused to meet in Costa Rica, even though they had previously accepted Costa Rica, but they said that because Msgr Rivera y Damas revealed the venue in the homily that they did not want to meet in Costa Rica. They said that through Radio Venceremos, and they added that they wanted to meet in Mexico.

However, I proposed looking for another place to avoid problems. Thus, they proposed Panama, and we went to Panama. In the discussions in Mexico, they proposed Sesori as the venue of the dialogue, and I accepted. I had proposed San Miguel, Chinameca, Jucuapa, Berlin, Santiago de Maria, to them, but they did not accept any of those places. We all accepted Sesori.

The proposed 19 September as the date for the dialogue.

I told them that it had to be at the end of August [months as heard], because I had planned a number of [word indistinct] for that day, that is to say for the coming week, because we have the inauguration of several bridges, and of the United to Rebuild Plan, in the tactical area, that is to say, in the central zone of La Union Department, which will be the pilot zone. Thus, I had many things to do. However, I abandoned all that to hold the meeting on the 19th so I accepted to meet on 19 September. Therefore, I have accepted all their proposals. The problem is that they did not know of the presence of troops all over that area. Thus, when they realized that, they wanted us to demilitarize the area from the Lempa Riber to Arambala; from Perquin and down to San Fernando, Cuidad Barrios, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, and on to the roads that link Santiago de Maria, Jucuapa, and Chinameca. They were requesting an immense area of San Miguel Department, half of Morazan Department, half of Usulutan Department, and part of the Cabanas Department.

They wanted all that...[changes thought] their idea is to organize a center in San Fernando, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, and Cuidad Barrios, that is to say, to organize a center and then say: This is the capital; we give the orders in this area; we are all over this area, etc. They wanted to show their strength, to show their control over those areas. When they realized they did not have any control over those areas, obviously they rejected the dialogue. They have done all they can; they have tried all the possible ways [changes thought]...

You heard me yesterday when I asked by delegates. I asked them: Were you emphatic enough in telling them that we granted them all the guarantees, that we wanted to talk about peace; did you discuss the agenda to search for that peace? My delegates said yes, we did all we could, but they said no.

[Reporter] Regarding Sesori, Mr President, in Panama it was said that Msgr Rivera y Damas was supposed to tell the government delegation that there was no need for the mediator to go to Sesori, because the fronts would not attend the dialogue. Are you aware of this?

[Duarte] Well, that is normal. What we have to understand is that Msgr Rivera y Damas is a mediator, and if there is nothing to mediate because one of the sides will not attend, then there is no sense for him to go as mediator. However, he could very well attend the meeting as a bishop, just as any other bishop could go.

I will go to Sesori; I will go to the church; I will request the Sesori priest to celebrate a mass for peace. I will invite everybody. I invite all of you to attend that mass for peace.

[Reporter] Mr President, the rebels' reply seems definite. They said they will not go to Sesori, and if Msgr Rivera y Damas does not go either, what would be the sense of going to Sesori?

[Duarte] I think that the meaning is very clear. The government wants the dialogue, it wants peace. The government is fulfilling its commitment. They are the ones who do not want the dialogue, not us. I think that that is absolutely clear. Obviously, if the revolutionary fronts do not want the dialogue, then there is no sense having a dialogue, because a dialogue takes place between two parts, not one. Thus, that is the reply, and it is a categorical reply, they do not want the dialogue. [end recording]

[Espinoza] Similarly, Duarte said that he will talk with the mediator, Msgr Rivera y Damas, to continue struggling for peace, and he asserted that if the guerrilla movements accepts going to Sesori, he will keep his word of granting all the necessary security for the leaders of the groups up-in-arms. This is a report for all listeners of YSU.

Castillo Claramount Comments

PA142240 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 86 p 1 A

[Article by Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount has stated that electoral fraud -- wherever it happens -- closes political valves and is the best way to get people to press for their rights through violence.

Castillo Claramount, who is in Panama heading the official Salvadoran delegation that is meeting with the guerrillas to arrange a new round of talks in the search for peace, visited the LA PRENSA offices and granted an exclusive interview. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the meeting the Salvadoran government is holding with the guerrilla groups, mediated by the Catholic Church chiefly through Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, Castillo Claramount said that this is a continuation of the meeting held in Mexico City. "This is not a new meeting. We are going to conclude here what was left pending there. We are not going to review or change the agreements already made." On this occasion, the talks are chiefly centered on security and free movement of those who will participate in the upcoming round for peace in the Salvadoran city of Sesori.

The Salvadoran vice president emphatically stated that no "third parties" will be attending the meeting as observers. Only the number of government and guerrilla representatives agreed upon will attend. Archbishop Rivera y Damas will be the only witness.

"This way, we will avoid having third parties interpreting what will be discussed there. One thing is the intention with which one says something, and another is the interpretation a third person may give to one's words," he added.

He noted that this is the only way to ensure that "things are discussed as frankly and harshly as they should be."

FMLN's Villalobos Interviewed

PA132249 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Interview with FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos by unidentified announcer at "Radio Venceremos installations in Morazan Department" -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Announcer] Companero Commander Joaquin Villalobos, what are the specific problems preventing agreements for the holding of the third dialogue meeting between the government and our FMLN-FDR?

[Villalobos] In order to give you a better picture of the situation and the problems that are hindering the realization of the third meeting -- which include aspects concerning both content and form -- we must realize that there are aspects we could consider substantial and some procedural problems [words indistinct] but which have aspects determined by their political connotations, and also specific security aspects. Let us analyze the policy of Napoleon Durate's government concerning all these problems.

There is a tendency to avoid debates and discussions on the fundamental and main problems, which we could say are two, basically: the problem of the observers, of the participation of the observers, and the agenda for the talks. These are the two central problems; they are practically what will determine whether the third meeting will become a [words indistinct] or if it will really contribute to peace. In this regard, there is a tendency to avoid the discussion of these problems, to prevent these problems from turning into a national debate. Therefore, in order to block the possibility of debating these problems, which would open the possibility of having a substantial agenda and having observers at the third meeeting, the government is complicating the operational and procedural aspects with totally (?unacceptable) conditions, such as the militarization of the meeting place.

Apparently, the current strategy to prevent the realization of the meeting would be to maintain the militarization in the area, as a direct obstacle, because this is totally unacceptable. In this manner, the meeting would not take place. Another possiblity would be to maintain the militarization, lifting it a couple of days before the meeting, in an attempt to show that they have granted a concession.

However, by then nothing would have been discussed or agreed upon concerning the main problems, which are the participation of observers and an agreement on a substantial and serious agenda that would guarantee the continuation of the talks, and the discussion of problems that would make it possible to find a political solution.

The second alternative, which is another ... [changes thought] has [words indistinct] characteristics is related to the military aspects. On one hand, the Armed Forces are being used to prevent the meeting. The government proclaims, proposes, and prepares a meeting, while on the other hand the Armed Forces prevents its realization. Almost simultaneously with the meeting to finalize the details for the meeting, the Armed Forces began operations supposedly aimed at destabilizing our leadership, which places obstacles on the meeting and creates problems for the population in the meeting place. While this happens, the government makes a few categorical statements to the effect that we should accept the security guarantees they offer, giving the impression that the military operations going on can be discussed and neutralized [parcializarse]. Thus, the situation is ambiguous. All of this is aimed at creating an operational problem for the FMLN before the meeting. Under those circumstances, as long as that policy persists, there can be no meeting, as there is no seriousness in making the third meeting possible.

Recently, the communications minister made a statement that was even more bellicose, by challenging us to move the Armed Forces out of Sesori. We are not going to have our military plans subject to the dialogue or to the presence of the Armed Forces in one town or the other. If there are going to be talks, they -- the government and the Armed Forces -- should reach an agreement whether or not there will be a third meeting. In this regard, the FMLN has made a serious proposal for a truce so that the two sides can prepare for the third meeting. If the proposal is that we begin a military battle regarding the meeting place, the FMLN does not accept the challenge, because we will not have our military plans subject to the discussions regarding the site for peace talks.

For that reason, the FMLN has proposed a truce. We are replying to the military plans and the operations being conducted by the Armed Forces at this time as part of the dialogue policy by extending the operations already underway, creating new ones, and maintaining positions that were not even considered at that time. We are replying in accordance with our strategic line [words indistinct] and we will continue to do so until an agreement is reached on a truce. We are going to adopt and recommend adequate measures so that those participating in the meeting can have the necessary guarantees and are guaranteed adequate and serious political participation. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The following is our third question, Companero Joaquin Villalobos: What is our position in the face of the arguments used by the [words indistinct] spokesmen of the Armed Forces and the government who have said that the FMLN wants to take advantage of the truce to concentrate forces and give a military blow? What is our position regarding this argument?

[Villalobos] [passage omitted] In order to be even more flexible and to show our desire to hold the meeting within a positive atmosphere of a truce and a suspension of the actions by both sides, we propose the following: In addition to our proposal of suspending our operations in the area of the meeting for 10 [figure as heard] days -- 2 days of truce before the meeting and 2 days of truce after the meeting to permit and facilitate the movements -- the FMLN is willing to suspend its offensive operations throughout the national territory for 5 more days, and after the agreements are reached it is willing to give the Army 5 more days, 5 more days of advantage to the Army, so that it can resume its operations.

The FMLN would commit itself to not carry out any offensive operation during that time, so that there will be no reason to say that we are going to take advantage of that time to concentrate our forces, to attack, and so forth, as has been said. In other words, we offer this as a guarantee so that the Army can rest assured that those arguments are not valid. We offer this alternative and will officially propose it in the next few hours.

There is a fundamental thing here, however: The demilitarization of Sesori is not the main problem. Sesori must be demilitarized. If there is a meeting, it must be demilitarized, and it must be demilitarized far enough in advance. That is not debatable; it must be that way or there is no willingness to hold a meeting.

The fundamental issue is that there must be observers, there must be a truce, and there must be a substantive agenda to guarantee that there will be continuity for the dialogue and that the meeting is being viewed as a means to search for peace. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Companero Commander Villalobos, to end this interview, Radio Venceremos' last question deals with what we are seeing every day in the various media: The expressions of all our people, of the various sectors of national life. They, and especially our people, have been expressing great expectations and concern regarding this third meeting for dialogue and negotiation. What message will the FMLN send the people in connection with the possible holding of this meeting?

[Villalobos] Our fronts are perfectly aware of our people's great concern over the prospects for peace and the prospects [words indistinct] dialogue. How do we view the prospects for this meeting, viewing them independently from any discussions about the problems of either form of substance of this third meeting? Let us view this from a more political point of view, from a more global point of view, so to speak. On the one hand, the possibility of bringing about a dialogue does not depend on either the will of the government or that of the FMLN, but on the will of the people.

That is why we favor a dialogue where there is participation. The people's mobilization and a national debate about the problem of peace are fundamental. Without them, there will be no (?future), there will be no continuity for the dialogue. If there is a national [words indistinct], if the people rally around the idea that it is necessary to hold a dialogue and to find a political solution, there will be both, continuity and a political solution. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT ORTEGA DELIVERS ADDRESS IN INDIA

BK121001 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1720 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, recorded in Spanish with superimposed simultaneous English translation -- date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister Mr Gandhi. Esteemed friends. We are about to finish our visit to India. We feel that our people have come closer -- even much closer than before -- because we have common objectives and aims, because we have common problems, because we have common interests. For a lack of proportion... [changes thought] A country like India with 500 million people and a country like Nicaragua with 3.5 million inhabitants -- what links such a big population, such a big country, to a country like ours, which is small. What is it? Today in the morning, we were going through the streets of Delhi -- old Delhi -- and we found there, and we met there, and we came across the injuries -- injuries caused by... [change thought] the traces of injuries caused by colonialism: destruction, death, misery, which colonialism had brought to India. But, we also found traces of the resistance of the people -- a resistance to combat in 1857 and also in this century -- the constant struggle, the permanent struggle of India for maintaining its independence and for its self-determination. In Nicaragua, which has an infinitely smaller population than India, we are going through a struggle. We have liberated a struggle [has heard] against colonialist powers like the United States ever since the last century -- a country which has been fighting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, we have a common histories [as heard]. This is even more so, when we find that Columbus, trying to find India, came across our lands with our continent. Discovering Europe [as heard] for us, for our ancestors from Europe, they called us Indians, and we remain Indians, ans we feel proud to be Indians. [applause] We have a common struggle, and Nicaragua acknowledges the effort which India has been giving us and giving to the developing countries. [sentence as heard] In these fews days, we have found the effort -- we have verified the effort -- of the people of India and its government to confront the big problems of underdevelopment, to confront the big problems in the economic sphere, material sphere, and the moral field which affect our people. And we find here a decision to do something -- to act -- and a decision to combine words with action. And It is really thrilling for us to find ourselves [changes thought] to find and to see all these efforts and results which all this is giving in different spheres -- economic, technological, research, and all these fields.

I must also speak about the role of India in giving an undoubtful [as heard] leadership, which has [change thought] which it has given ever since the Nonaligned Movement has come up. Nicaragua supports a nonaligned policy and belongs to the Nonaligned Movement. And if I don't... [changes thought] if I remember it correctly, here itself [as heard], a few years ago, I spoke during the nonaligned conference. At that time, the prime minister of India, our martyr Mrs Indira Gandhi, presided over the movement. [applause] Today, I must remember her and pay homage to her, who knew how to give direction with a firm hand and who could defend the interests of our movement, who also knew how to promote the bilaterial relations with the government and people of Nicaragua. The United States invaded our country, our terriory, in the last century itself [as heard]. and they met with the resistance of our people. They wanted to have a colonial domination on Nicaragua and on all the Latin American and Caribbean people because they are all of the same continent. [sentence as heard] Nicaragua and other Latin American countries and the Caribbean countries belong to the United States. [sentence as heard] And again they invaded in the beginning of the century, and they occupied our country in the year 1902 up to 1932.

That year [time not further specified] the invading troops meet with the resistance, the heroic resistance, of the Sandinist forces. Sandino, who was just a farmer, with hundreds of Nicaraguan farmers gave a strong resistance to the invaders. Then came the history of the assassination of Sandino and the [word indistinct] leadership and the struggle of the Nicaraguan people until complete victory on 19 July 1979. The Nicaraguan revolution, the Nicaraguan people, in spite of constantly aggressions from the United States... [changes thought] We are trying to find an understanding, we are trying to arrive at some peaceful solution with the President of the United States. After the triumph, I had talks with President Carter, and the conversations were very positive. I told him... [changes thought] He told me that they wanted to help the Nicaraguans gain confidence in the United States. Then, I told him that the United States must do something first to have the confidence of the Nicaraguan people, because the people of Nicaragua have never made any aggression against the United States. Nicaragua has never invaded the United States, and never have [as heard] occupied any territory of the United States, nor has it sent any person to assassinate any leader of the United States. The U.S. Government (?must make) extraordinary effort to gain the confidence of the people of the people of Nicaragua.

We were not the enemies of the United States. We aspired for peace with the United States. It really depended on them. Their attitude with [words indistinct] and it was necessary [words indistinct] the type of relations developed between the (?United States) and Nicaragua, and Latin America, and the Caribbean countries. But then came the government of President Reagan, who had decided about (?liquidating the) Nicaraguan revolution. The first thing they did was to cut the credit, with which Nicaragua was buying wheat and food for the people. We do not produce wheat. We produce maize. With those credits, with those financial credits, we import wheat, and it was cut -- our aid, our credit. They organized guards of Somoza, who was [words indistinct] weapons and money and training, transport -- air, naval, and road transport -- use of military bases in Honduran territory, everything to liberate [as heard], to cause war against Nicaragua. Five years of war already and The Nicaraguan people are suffering while we are here conversing. Our people, our farmers -- they are working on the land and at the same time they are fighting the mercenaries, the invaders. [applause]

Five years of war in which the organized -- militarily organized -- people have defeated one of the plans -- the military plans -- of the United States Government. Because we have an Army that is small professionally [as heard] it is small -- we have a whole people who are ready to fight. We have a major part of the people who have weapons who can defend the revolution. And that is why the mercenaries' [and] that is why the U.S. plans have not had the results they desired. They are being defeated by our people. [applause] In these last 5 years, Nicaragua has had to suffer 33,000 victims. They have already 33,000. It would seem insignificant in relation to the North American population, which is 80 times more than the Nicaraguan population. Our victims, the number of victims... [changes thought] Proportionally it would mean more than 2 million victims in the United States -- 2,400,000 people. And if we compared that with the population of India proportionately, we have to multiply the victims in the United States by 3 times to arrive at the figure 7 million. That is, if India were to face a foreign aggression as is Nicaragua is [as heard] facing today, in these 5 years India would have suffered more than 7 million victims. With a small population, this kind of policy, it has one name, and it is called genocide. Genocide, that is what the United States is doing against the Nicaraguan people.

And protests are being made in Western Europe. The governments in Western Europe are also protesting -- who are allied to the United States -- they are protesting against this policy. The Canadian Government is not in agreement with this kind of policy. The U.S. is trying to justify its policy.

It has tried to justify by lying, by telling lies in many ways, by raising defamatory campaigns against the Government of Nicaragua. Only yesterday the State Department of the United States called our ambassador in Washington and told him that they had information that attacks were being prepared against North American embassies in Latin America and that the plans were actually originating from Nicaragua. That is to say, spreading this calumnies [as heard] to justify new criminal attacks against Nicaragua, to try to justify what is actually... [changes thought] what cannot be justified ever, because the United States, they have been stating that Nicaragua is a threat, that it is a danger, and that is why they are acting in that manner. But Nicaragua did exactly the opposite. Nicaragua has taken recourse to legal measures. It has gone to the International Court of Justice, the United Nations Security Council, and also we know what lacks in the international... [changes thought] We know the judgement of the International Court of Justice, which has condemned the United States and it has told them that they have to give indemnities [as heard] to Nicaragua. And the North American government [as heard]... [changes thought] but they wanted to follow their policy of war, assassinating men and women, children, farmers, old people, and young people in our country, because 1,200 children less than 12 years old have been victims of this terrorist policy in ambushes, in attacks against cooperatives -- small children, newborn children. It would mean 82,000 children in the United States, and it would mean 242,000 children if it were to be in India. Well, they are continuing such a policy against all reason, against all logic because Nicaragua is ready to find a peaceful solution, as it has done earlier with the United States. Nicaragua, in this confrontation with the U.S. Government, the Nicaraguan people, it has come closer to the North American people. [sentence as heard] It has established better relations with its people, defenders of our revolution are there within North America itself. They are the churches in the United States, the religious leaders in the United States, because our revolution has a particular characteristic: It is a revolution by a Christian people where we have in the government Catholic priests. And it has created a great hope in Latin America, which is full of Christian people, Christian people who see in Christianity a spiritual sorce, which heralds social transformation, material transformation, and moral transformation, and human transformation.

And thousands of U.S. civilians [has heard] come to our country -- leaders from churches of the United States. They are in fact the people who are combatting the U.S. Government. Because really what is at play in Nicaragua, what is at stake in Nicaragua is a moral matter, it is a matter of principle. It is a matter of justice. We are very close to the North American people and the North American people are also very near to us. Just to give you an idea, each time the mercenaries paid by the U.S. Government, each time they destroy a school or a health center there you have dozens of U.S. citizens who come to our country to reconstruct that school, to reconstruct that health center that has been destroyed by [words indistinct] because the forces of evil will never be able to win over the forces of good. The people of the world who stand for peace and who stand for justice and stand for independence and who stand also for liberty represent the forces of good. And these forces have always been. [sentence heard] [applause] Long live the friendship and fraternity of India and the people. [applause]

GOVERNMENT RELEASES JAILED POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL160137 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Today, Monday 15 September, in the early morning hours, 112 former counterrevolutionary inmates and their families departed by plane from Havana for the city of Miami, in the U.S. state of Florida.

This deed, which is a result of a Cuban Government's sovereign decision, is the continuation of a just policy followed on the matter, and it is part of a process in which distinguished personalities who have visited our country on different occasions in the last 2 years also participated. They expressed interest in the release of a number of people. Among them are renowned figures such as Reverend Jesse Jackson, who expressed this interest during his visit in Cuba; a delegation of the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops; and the popular French explorer Jaques Cousteau. They were given lists of Cuban counterrevolutionary inmates that the Cuban Government was willing to release.

Later, on 4 September, 1985, and in response to a Washington government investigation on the matter, the Foreign Ministry of Cuba announced our government's willingness to authorize the immigration of the people on the bishops' list. Last 3 September, 1 year after Cuba announced its willingness to go ahead with the process, the U.S. Government sent a note with a list of all the people whe were being authorized to enter its territory. When the final count was made and released, 15 of the people expressed their decision to remain in Cuba. Three others had made the same decision previously. It was also taken into consideration that in all cases, the people who departed for the United States had served all or most of their sentences.

These former inmates, by migrating to the United States, incorporate themselves to their natural habitat, in the environment that is most adequate to their past activities that in one way or another were aimed at attempting to thwart the enormous revolutionary work of the Cuban people. Seven U.S. Administrations have been encouraging and financing this task for over 27 years beginning when the best assassins and torturers of the tyrannical government arrived there for an eternal exile. Without any question, it now has the total paternity of those who at the right time arrived to warmly settle in its wing.

Convicts View Treatment

PA152102 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Counterrevolutionary prisoners who will travel to the United States on Monday admitted in Havana that they were treated correctly while in Cuban jails.

Two of them -- Ramon Bravo Alcima, who headed an espionage network against Cuba, and Alejandro Gilberto Prado member of a band self-styled as the Anti-Communist Liberation Front -- are considered recalcitrant, as they are the type of prisoners who refuse to take part in the Cuban Government's rehabilitation plans.

Jose Ferrat Mullet, a former military man during the Batista dictatorship, who was sentenced for killing and mistreating prisoners prior to 1959, and Jose Ortiz Jurado, sent to jail for double murder and robbery, are among the inmates who will be leaving to the United States.

Ferrat Mullet and Ortiz Jurado, together with other inmates, were freed without completing their sentences. They admitted that they received good treatment and adequate medical assistance during the years they were in prison.

The counterrevolutionary prisoners will leave for the United States together with former inmates and relatives, making a total of 100 altogether. The counterrevolutionary prisoners expressed their gratitude for their advanced release, which was also possible through the efforts of the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The inmates were serving their sentences at the Combinado del Este Jail, where they made statements for PRENSA LATINA.

CASTRO RETURNS FROM SUMMIT, WORLD MEETINGS

FL151040 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, returned to Havana at approximately 0200 this morning. At the Jose Marti International Airport, Fidel was met by Army General Raul Castro, who gave him a strong embrace. Our commander in chief appeared to be very cheerful. He even joked with some members of the Central Committee and government officials, who were at the air terminal.

Returning with Fidel were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Politburo, and other members of the retinue accompanying him in a tour that began in Harare, where the Eighth Nonaligned Summit was held.

SUPPORT PLEDGED TO NICARAGUA IF U.S. INVADES

FL131925 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1818 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Deputy Defense Minister Guillermo Rodriguez Del Pozo has asserted that in the event the United States attempts to invade Nicaragua, Cuba would support this Central American country.

Upon his arrival in Mexico City, Rodriguez Del Pozo added that such aid could be with troops, weapons, financial resources, or moral support, all depending on its capabilities.

Likewise, he described Nicaragua's situation as one of the most threatening one for world peace inasmuch as U.S. imperialism is working against the independence of a country that fought against a dictatorship.

The Cuban official, who was invited to attend the 176th anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican independence, said he carried greetings from the Cuban Government and people for the brother Mexican country and its head of state, Miguel De La Madrid.

He mentioned that the Republic of Mexico has received Cuban heroes such as Jose Marti and Fidel Castro, and it was the only country that did not break relations with Cuba when the U.S. Government boycotted his nation. [passage omitted]

BARBADOS

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL122048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 12, CANA -- New Chinese [PRC] Ambassador to Barbados Gu Zhifang presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Hugh Springer yesterday, a foreign minstry statement said. The new envoy has served in Guyana, Egypt, Yemen, and Uganda. Barbados and China established diplomatic relations in 1977.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS, LUSINCHI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

FL141525 Bridgetown CANA in English 2226 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 13, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago and neighbouring Venezuela today signed agreements covering cooperation in steel production, trade, delimitation of maritime boundaries, and the control of oil spills. The agreements were signed by Prime Minister George Chambers and visiting Venezuelean President Jaime Lusinchi.

Before signing the documents, Chambers said intensified cooperation between the two countries since his visit to Venezuela last May had produced several results. He listed among these the agreements signed today, an agreement for early discussions on the sale of locally produced methanol to Venezuela, and discussions on areas of double taxation.

President Lusinchi today visited key points in the country's industrial and oil sectors. He will visit Tobago before ending his three-day visit tomorrow.

LUSINCHI PLANE FORCED TO RETURN: BOMB SCARE

FL151145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2129 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 14, CANA -- A bomb scare today delayed Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's return home after a three-day visit here, airport officials confirmed this evening.

President Lusinchi's private jet was forced to return here at 1600 hours (local time) shortly after take-off when air traffic control received a telephone call warning of a bomb on board, the officials said. The flight left 15 miniutes later after a check by security failed to turn up a bomb.

Trinidad and Tobago yesterday signed a series of trade and cooperation agreements with Venezuela. Prime Minister George Chambers and Lusinchi signed accords to increase their bilateral trade and cooperation between their state oil and steel industries